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Thus from considerations of Japan's interests, the paper declares, it is extremely unwise for Japan to join the Northeast Asian bloc. It can only turn Japan into a sacrifice for the U.S. aggressive policy and finally bury it under the American aggressive plan, the paper warns.

In the long-term interests of the 85 million Japanese people, the commentary notes, Japan should not only reject the American trap but should take positive steps to improve its relations with the Asian countries. For Japan, this is not only essential but possible, it declares.

It is noteworthy, the paper asserts, that although the American aggressors have suffered initial setbacks in their scheme to rig up the Northeast Asian bloc they have no intention of giving up their aggressive scheme. Reports of foreign news agencies reveal that after his maneuvering in Manila, U.S. Secretary of State Dulles will proceed to Japan to induce Japan to join the Northeast Asian aggressive bloc. At the same time the United States is stepping up its aid to the Chiang Kai-shek gang and is tightening its control over Taiwan. Its purpose is to make use of Taiwan as a base for aggression against the Chinese people and the peoples in Southeast Asia. This is what the Chinese people and the whole Asian people firmly oppose, the paper concludes.

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DEPUTIES ARRIVE--Since Sept. 1, deputies elected to the National People's Congress to be held on Sept. 15 have continued to report their presence in Peking. As of the afternoon of Sept. 7, 1,164 deputies had reported to the staff office of the Central People's Government Council. (Peking, Mandarin, Sept. 7, 1954, 2230 GMT--B)

SWISS MINISTER WELCOMED--FERNAND BERNOULLI, the new Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Swiss Confederation, arrived in Peking by train on Sept. 7. He was welcomed at the railway station by HUAN HSIANG, director of the Western European and African Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry, and WANG CHO-JU, Chief of Protocol of the Ministry. FENG HSUAN, Chinese Minister to Switzerland who is now in Peking, and HENRI ZOELLY, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Swiss Legation, were also at the station. (Peking, NCNA, English, Sept. 7, 1954, 2119 GMT--W)

RADIO WORKERS DELEGATION--The Chinese delegation of broadcast enterprise workers that visited the Soviet Union for 2 months upon the invitation of the Soviet Ministry of Culture returned to Peking by air Sept. 7. (Peking, Mandarin, Sept. 7, 1954, 1030 GMT--W)

CHINESE SCIENTISTS LEAVE--Three delegates of the China Federation of Scientific Societies left Peking by air Sept. 6 to attend the 13th Council meeting of the World Federation of Scientific Workers to be held in Vienna on Sept. 10. (Peking, NCNA, English, Sept. 6, 1954, 1900 GMT--W)

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REGULATIONS GOVERNING AWARDS ISSUED

Peking, NCNA, in Chinese Numeral Code to the Press, Aug. 28, 1954, 0330
GMT--B

(Continuation of item begun on Page AAA 19 of the Sept. 1, 1954, DAILY
REPORT)

(Text)

Art. 14--Proposals on improvement of working conditions, technical operational safety, and administration, and the raising of production quality will be given cash awards, based on their practical results by the enterprises adopting them, out of the sinking funds set aside for awards.

Art. 15--Inventions, technical innovations, rationalization proposals, and other major suggestions that have been adopted in addition to receiving cash awards will also be given citations, buttons, commendations, and other honor awards in accordance with the contribution they make toward production.

Chap. 3. Awards for assistance rendered toward the materialization of inventions, technical innovations, and rationalization proposals.

Art. 16--Workers, engineers, technicians, and staff workers who give assistance at the time inventions, technical innovations, and rationalization proposals are taking shape will be given awards based on the various proposals adopted during each seasonal production period.

Art. 17--The total amount of cash awards for assistance rendered to materialize inventions, technical innovations, and rationalization proposals will be 25 percent of the total amount of cash awards received by the authors. These cash awards will not come out of the cash awards paid to the authors.

Art. 18--Distribution of cash awards to those who helped to materialize inventions, technical innovations, and rationalization proposals shall be conducted by the jurisdictional heads of the enterprises each season based on their initiative and efforts and fulfillment of the work assignment allocated to them; maximum cash awards to each individual shall not exceed 2 months of his actual wages.

Chap. 4. Computation and payment methods of cash awards.

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Art. 19--The value of inventions, technical innovations, and rationalization proposals as derived from resulting savings shall be computed according to the results of their application by the industrial enterprises within 12 months following adoption. Should the savings incurred through invention of the successive few years following adoption exceed that of the first year, it will be computed on the basis of practical results attained each year.

Art 20--Proposals whose time of adoption is less than a year: Their savings shall be computed on the actual length of time applied; in enterprises conducting seasonal productions, the savings are to be computed seasonally; proposals related to one order of goods only, the savings shall be computed on the plan of the order; and those that are related to the repair of one or several machines, the savings shall be computed on the actual number of items repaired.

Art. 21--Extra expenses incurred by a particular department and other production departments in the course of the application of the inventions, technical innovations, and rationalization proposals will be deducted from the savings. However, expenses involving research such as blueprints, models, and experimentation will not be deducted.

Art. 22--Proposals that lower production cost: Their savings shall be taken to mean the difference between the planning cost prior to and following the application of the proposal. The cost of raw materials prior to and following application of the proposals shall be computed on the same index.

Art. 23--Proposals which raise the utilization of equipment, raise the efficiency of machinery, and improve methods of machinery and equipment repair: Their savings shall be taken to mean the difference between the fiscal year budget for production expenses prior to their adoption and the new budget formulation following their adoption.

Art. 24--Proposals which reduce and eliminate waste: Their annual savings shall be determined according to the losses incurred by waste in the 6 months prior to their adoption. Waste that should be calculated is that eliminated following the adoption of the proposals.

Art. 25--Proposals which can reduce expenses of a construction project: Their savings shall be computed on the basis of the total expenses following their adoption after a reduction of 20 percent.

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Art. 26--Computation of the savings shall be made within 30 days on approval of the invention, technical innovation, and rationalization proposal plans. Following the computation, a copy of the notice on the adoption of his proposals, and a copy of the savings brought about by the adoption of the proposals and the cash awards to be derived shall be issued to the author.

Art. 27--Cash awards for inventions, technical innovations, and rationalization proposals will be paid by installments; those less than 3 million yuan will be paid within 3 months; and those over 3 million yuan, 25 percent will be paid within the first 3 months, another 25 percent in 6 months, and the remaining 50 percent within 2 months after the proposals have been adopted for 12 months.

Art. 28--Measures of payment of cash awards for collective inventions, technical innovations, and rationalizations are as follows:

A--Cash awards for inventions, technical innovations, and rationalization proposals made jointly by several persons: Their distribution shall be determined jointly by all the participants.

B--An invention, technical innovation, or rationalization proposal initially discarded but later adopted following the submitting of a supplementary proposal and, should the author be another person, the cash award shall be distributed between the two persons in accordance with the contribution of their proposals.

Art. 29--Inventions, technical innovations, and rationalization proposals adopted by one enterprise alone: The cash awards, if less than 3 million yuan, shall be computed and given by the particular enterprise; those exceeding 3 million yuan will be given following auditing and approval by higher organizations.

Inventions, technical innovations, and rationalization proposals adopted jointly by the enterprises under the jurisdiction of the administrations of economic departments or by other than one enterprise: The cash awards shall be computed and issued by the administrations; those adopted jointly by several enterprises of the various administrations of an economic department, the cash awards will be computed and issued by the department; those that are suitable for Nation-wide adoption--the cash awards shall be computed by the various departments adopting them and then reported to the Committee of Finance and Economics of the Government Administration Council for examination and issuance.

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Art. 30--Research and experimentation plans on inventions, technical innovations, and rationalization proposals examined and considered of major significance by the various levels of the organs of jurisdiction; Funds for research and experimentation will be issued. The amount of funds needed will be determined and given out by the various levels of the organs of jurisdiction, and drawn by the technical departments to assist the authors to conduct research and experimentation (the above funds are those expenses needed for blueprints, models, samplers, and the conduct of experimentation.)

Chap. 5. Addenda.

Art. 31--Regarding those enterprises and organs that do not observe the enforcement of these regulations, the authors of the inventions, technical innovations, and rationalization proposals and the trade union organizations have the right to present their views to higher organizations, which should conduct prompt disposition.

Art. 32--The various industrial departments will adhere to the provisions under items 2, 3, and 4 of the Government Administration Council resolution governing awards for inventions, technical innovations, and rationalization proposals; Arts. 4 and 19 of the provisional regulations governing protection of invention rights and patents, and these regulations to formulate concrete detailed implementation measures.

Art. 33--These regulations are promulgated for implementation on approval by the Government Administration Council of the Central People's Government.

Following is an explanation by the All-China Federation of Trade Unions on several questions regarding the provisional regulations governing awards for inventions, and rationalization proposals in production:

The provisional regulations governing awards and recognition for inventions, technical innovations, and rationalization proposals in production were formulated and based on the resolution governing awards for invention, technical innovations, and rationalization proposals promulgated by the Government Administration Council in August 1950, the directive approved by the People's Committee of the Soviet Union in November 1942 governing awards for inventions, technical innovations, and rationalization proposals, and the practical experience gained by the various industries of the various localities in their launching of the work of rationalization proposals during the past few years.

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Following is an explanation of several comparatively major questions of the draft regulations:

1--The question of defining inventions, technical innovations, and rationalization proposals:

Pursuant to the definition of inventions contained in Art. 3 of the provisional regulations governing the protection of invention rights, promulgated in 1950 by the Committee of Finance and Economics of the Government Administration Council, the making of new production tools and machinery, the making of new products, and industrial methods for the study and making of chemical items shall be called inventions.

However, it should be pointed out that inventions are limited to those that can be industrially manufactured. For instance, the discovery of a certain chemical product alone is not entitled to be issued an certificate; but when the industrial method for making this chemical item is discovered, then invention rights and an invention certificate will be given together with the drawing of cash awards in accordance with the award regulations following adoption.

The definition for technical innovations and rationalization proposals has been given in Arts. 4 and 5 of these regulations. However, difficulties exist in categorizing and determining them according to practical implementation. The standard for categorizing and determining innovations and rationalization proposals lies mainly in the degree of improvement the new proposals will make on existing machinery and equipment and production technique, and the initiative exercised by the authors.

For instance, the suggestion of Ko Feng-shan of the Tientsin Jenli Wool Textile Mill to extend the surface of looms so that the width of woolen materials would be broadened was a major improvement of the structure of machinery equipment, and therefore should be considered as a technical innovation. Again, for instance, in order to solve the problem of long iron fragments in high-speed cutting, someone put forward the proposal of installing simple fragment cutting gadgets on the blades of lathes. Such a proposal can only be considered as a rationalization proposal, because in spite of the fact it had improved technical operational safety and facilitated more effective use of machinery, nevertheless it does not contribute to the improvement of the structure of the lathes and the process of production technique.

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Improvements in the procedure of technical production shall be taken to mean improvements in a working process which brings about a change in the shape, size, nature, or quality of the object concerned. For example, the multi-blade metal cutting method, the high-speed metal cutting method, and proposals leading to the combination of many laboring processes into one process, are all major improvements in the procedure of technical production.

Art. 5 of these regulations stipulates that rationalization proposals must be technical proposals in relation to production. Non-technical proposals such as proposals for the improvement in living conditions cannot be considered as rationalization proposals. Rationalization proposals must embody a number of concrete measures which will bring about a noteworthy increase in production, an improvement in quality, and a reduction in cost. Suggestions of a general nature cannot be considered as rationalization proposals.

Among current measures governing awards, some stipulate that successes in imitating the production of materials in demand may be considered as technical innovations or rationalization proposals. This is not very proper, because imitation in production only constitutes an adoption of the producing methods already established in a foreign country or another locality and is not of a creative nature. Similarly, advanced experiences or measures adopted from the Soviet Union or other People's Democratic countries, from other units in China, or from former experiences of the same unit cannot be considered as rationalization proposals.

However, with the aim of increasing the enthusiasm to make suggestions of this nature for improving production, some premiums may be awarded. Nevertheless, such premiums must not be awarded according to the regulations governing awards for inventions, technical innovations, and rationalization proposals in production. The funds required may be allocated from the public fund for bonuses in enterprises.

2--The question of the standards of awards.

Awards for inventions, technical innovations, and rationalization proposals are given according to their results in production. Because of the necessity to accumulate wealth for the State, the huge expense incurred in the study and research work in relation to the adoption of proposals of greater value, and the fact that the savings of a proposals depends on the scale of its application, the policy of diminishing returns must be followed in giving cash awards.

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In the meantime, however, due to the provisions concerning the awarding of an additional premium corresponding to the percentage of awards, the absolute amount of cash awards received by the person who made a proposal of greater savings will still be larger than if the proposal is of less value. Therefore, the greater the savings of a proposal, the larger the award the author will receive.

Art. 10 of these regulations concerning the maximum amounts for the awards provides that in spite of the scale of the application of the proposal and the accumulated savings of the proposal, the annual award for an invention must not exceed 500 million yuan, for a technical innovation 200 million yuan, and for a rationalization proposal 100,000 yuan.

3--Questions concerning awards for technical innovations and rationalization proposals which are within the scope of duty of the person concerned.

All inventions, whether they are within the scope of duty of the invention, will be awarded according to these regulations governing award (reference Art. 10). Technical innovations and rationalization proposals which are within the scope of duty of the person concerned, however, will be subject to awards only when such innovations and proposals are of a creative nature in technology. This provision is intended to encourage all workers to develop their creative spirit to the highest extent to promote inventions, technical innovations, and rationalization proposals on a large scale.

It is the principal duty of all engineering technical personnel and administrative personnel to carry out production most efficiently for the fulfillment and successful fulfillment of production plans assigned by the State. Proposals advanced within this scope in general cannot be considered as technical innovations or rationalization proposals. For example, if the lathes of a factory were placed in disorder and a proposal was made by the chief engineer to place them in an orderly manner. This is his duty. No award should be given. For another example, in designing a project it is the duty of the designer to make the construction works strong and durable and to save raw materials. Proposals within this scope of his duty should not be subject to awards.

However, when an engineer or administration advances a rationalization proposal which is within the scope of his duty but of an inventive and technically creative nature, and if the proposal is adopted, awards should be given to him according to the regulations.

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For example, engineer Wang Chia-hsiang (3169 1357 4382), technician Li Hsien-liang (2521 2009 2856), and technical worker Ai Wenuchin (5337 2429 2953) of the State-operated Tientsin No. 6 Cotton Textile Mill jointly worked out a lint-removing machine which efficiently separates foreign matters and short lint from usable cotton fibers in the treatment of cotton waste, thus improving the quality of products and lowering the cost. This constitutes an inventive proposal and should be awarded according to the regulations.

It is the principal duty of workers to come to their working sites, make full use of their working hours, and insure the quality of their work for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of their tasks in production. Proposals within this scope (such as proposals concerning how to keep the working sites clean at the time of changing shifts) should not be awarded as if they were rationalization proposals. However, technical innovations and creative rationalization proposals made by workers should be awarded according to regulations when adopted.

In short, proposals made by workers, engineering technical personnel, and administrative personnel which are within the scope of their duty should be reviewed, studied, and treated carefully. They should not be handled in a haphazard manner.

4--Questions concerning awards to persons who assisted in bringing about inventions, technical innovations, and rationalization proposals.

Art. 3 of these regulations contains concrete provisions concerning awards to persons who assisted in bringing about inventions, technical innovations, and rationalization proposals. It is the purpose of this Article to encourage all workers, particularly directing personnel and engineering technical personnel of enterprises, to give energetic support and assistance to the authors so that the proposals may be perfected and adopted at an early date. It is absolutely necessary to give appropriate awards to the workers, engineering technical personnel and administrative personnel who extended such assistance.

5--Questions concerning the time-limit and the calculation of awards.

Art. 7 of these regulations provides that the amount of awards for inventions, technical innovations, and rationalization proposals should be calculated according to the amount of money saved during the first 12 months since their adoption. In case the scope of their adoption is expanded, this time-limit still applies in calculating the amount of money saved.

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For example, if a proposal was adopted by an initial enterprise (say factory A) in February 1954, and was later also adopted by another enterprise (say factory B) in June of the same year. The calculation of the money saved in both cases will be made up to January 1955- in the case of factory A from February 1954 to January 1955, and in the case of factory B from June 1954 to January 1955. If more enterprises are involved, the same rule applies. No calculation should be made after the time-limit. The calculation of awards for inventions should be made in the same manner. Only the time limit is between 3 and 5 years.

In regard to the computation of awards, detailed provisions have been made in Chap. 4 of these regulations. However, some elaboration may be made on Art. 25. The expenses of a construction project mentioned in that article carry the meaning of the total expenditure of the project.

For example, suppose the budget of a construction project comes to 60 billion yuan and that the structure is designed to last for 30 years. The annual depreciation of the project is 2 billion yuan. If through the adoption of a certain proposal, under the condition that the quality of the works will not be inferior to the original standard, 3 billion yuan were saved. The annual savings of the proposal is 20 percent of the 3 billion yuan. Awards to the author should be computed on this basis according to the provisions in Art. 7.

If through the adoption of a proposal the above-mentioned construction works may last 10 additional years without increasing the expenditure of the project, then the annual depreciation of the works will be reduced from 2 billion yuan to 1.5 billion yuan. As a result, a total of 20 billion yuan was saved. The annual economy value of the proposal will be 20 percent of 20 billion yuan, on which should be based the computation of the awards to the author according to provisions in Art. 7 of these regulations.

The reason why computations should be made in this way is because raw materials constitute a great percentage in the expenditure of a construction project. Computation must be made in this manner in order to make the awards compatible with actual conditions of economizing. Should the computation be based on the total savings of the proposal, some unreasonably high awards might result. The award to an author whose proposal resulted in the reduction of the expenses of a certain part of the construction project, however, may be computed on the basis of the total savings of the proposal.

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6--The question of the budget for awards.

Art. 6 of these regulations provides that various economic directing organs and various enterprises should include in their budget funds especially for giving awards for inventions, technical innovations, and rationalization proposals, as well as for making research and experiments on them. The amounts of these funds may be decided according to the amount of awards offered in the previous year plus the estimated percentage of increase in such expenses during the current year. These funds should be used for awarding persons who made inventions, technical innovations, and rationalization proposals, paying for the expenses incurred in research, experiments, designing, and making models according to the proposals, and awarding persons who assisted in bringing about inventions, technical innovations, and rationalization proposals.

NAME LIST OF CONGRESSIONAL DEPUTIES

Peking, NCNA, in Chinese Numeral Code to the Press, Sept. 3, 1954,
1423 GMT--B

(Text)

Peking, Sept. 3--The following text is the name list of deputies to the first National People's Congress (names are arranged according to the number of strokes in Chinese characters):

Shanghai--63 deputies:

Wang Chih-hsin (3769 1807 5450), Wang Hsing-yao (3769 1840 1031),
Wang Yu (3769 4416), Wang Hsia-chen (3769 4219 6297) (female),
Ang Chu-sheng (3769 5468 3932), Wang Shu-sen (3769 2885 2773),
Api Yang (4101 2799) (female), Chu Shun-yu (2612 7311 7411),
Kiang Feng (3068 6265).

Wu Ko-chien (0782 0344 1017), Wu Ju-an (0702 5387 1344) (female),
Wu Mei-sheng (0702 2734 3932), Wu Chieng (0702 9036) (female),
Wu Yueh-tsung (0702 5069 1350), Sung Hing-ling (female),
Shen Ko-fei (3088 0344 7236), Shen Chih-yuan (3088 1807 6678),
Hen Chun-ju, Shen Te-chien (3088 1795 1696), Nei Shih-chang (6296
2514 3864), Chou Hsin-fang; Meng Hsien-cheng (1322 2009 2110),
Hang Pei-lan (2635 0160 5695) (female).

Lin Han-ta (2651 3352 6671), Chin Chung-hua, Hu Tzu-ying (5170
1311 1305) (female), Hu Chueh-wen (5170 0628 2429), Hu Yu-chih
(5170 1937 0037), Hsu Hao-jan (6060 3185 3544), Hsia Yen (1115 5888)
(female), Yuan Hsueh-fen (5913 7185 5358) (female), Yuan Tang
(5913 8833) (female).

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Ma Yen-hsiang (7456 1750 4382), Chang Fang-tso (1728 2455 0146), Chang Yuan-chi (1728 0037 3444), Chang Chi (1728 4388), Kuo Ti-huo (6753 2769 3172), Che shih ying (7115 1696 0501), Chen Chien-kung (7115 1696 0501), Chen Wang-tao (7115 2598 0670), Chen Yun; Chen I, Lu A-kou, Sheng Pei-Hua, Tang Kuei-fen (3292 2710 5358) (female), Tang Ti-yin (3282 5530 0936) (female), Ho Lu-ying (6320 4845 3060), Hsiang Shu-haiang (7309 0647 5046), Feng Te-pei (7458 1795 1014), Huang Tso-lin (7809 0146 5259); Yang Chih-hua (2799 0037 5478) (female).

Yang I-tang (2799 6654 2768), Yueh Chi-sun (5509 0120 1327); I Shuh-chuan (5359 1709 1227) (female), Yung I-jen (2837 3015 0086), Chao Tsu-kang (6392 4371 1660); Liu Ching-chi (0491 7231 1015), Liu Hung-sheng, Pan Hananien, Kuei Yen-fang (5614 1693 5364), Chien Tuan-sheng (6929 4551 0581), Chu Hsi-hsien (4234 1585 6343) (female), Wei Ju (7614 1172).

Shansi Province--24 deputies:

Wang Shih-ying (3769 0013 5391), Wang Kai-shan (3769 0418 1472), Wang Kuei-yin (0769 6311 5391), Shen Chi-lan (3947 4764 5695) (female), Chu Yueh-li, Wu Chun-an, Sung Tzu-chun (1345 1311 4783), Li Shun-ta.

Li Hui (2621 6450) (female), Hsin An-ting (6580 1344 0080), Wu Hsin-yu (2976 2450 1342), Nan Han-chen, Hu Wen-hsiu (5170 2429 4423) (female), Ma Liu-hai (7456 0362 1326), Kang Yung-ho (1660 3075 0735), Chang Tao-chung (1728 6670 0022), Chang Chia-fu (1728 4471 1133); Tsao Hsutan-wen (2580 3562 2429), Kuo Yu-en (6753 3768 1869), Kuo Lan-ying (7539 5695 5391) (female), Tao Lu-chia (7118 7627 4579), Lu Ching-yun (7627 2529 7189), Teng Chiu-min (6772 0443 3046), Han Chung-jen (7281 1813 0088).

Shantung Province--77 deputies:

Ting Ling (female), Ting Lu-te (0002 1462 1795), Wang Hsun-tsai (3769 3169 2088), Wang Mei-kung (3769 5019 1872) (female), Wang Chu-ching (3769 4376 2525), Wang Chia-chi (3769 1367 2813), Wang Shen-lin (3769 3224 2651), Wang Tung-chao (3769 4827 3564), Chiu Chin (8002 6855), Shih Tung-shan; An Li-fu (1344 0500 1133), Chu Hsueh-fan (2612 1331 4636), Kiang Chi-lung (3068 7127 1015), Ho Chi-feng (0149 1015 3488), Yu Hsin-ching (0151 1800 3237), Wu Ju-yen (0702 5387 1484), Wu Kai-chih (0702 3346 0037), Lu Hung-pin, Li Tien-ying (2621 3944 5391) (female).